

The Union and American.

OUR COUNTRY FIRST AND FOREMOST—BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

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TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Tennessee in convention assembled, relying as ever upon the intelligence of the people, and their capacity for self-government—and firmly adhering to the fundamental truths of the constitution, submit to the sober judgment of the people the following declaration of its principles.

1. We do hereby approve and ratify the action of the National Convention recently assembled at St. Louis, in the nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States—and the declaration of principles adopted by it as the platform of the party.

2. We recognize in the Hon. Sam'l J. Tilden, of New York, and the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks of Indiana—the distinguished nominees of the party—men of great purity, unquestioned integrity and unsurpassed ability as statesmen; men who are consecrated to the work of Reform; who are the defenders of the right, and the uncompromising enemies of public plunderers; and who in their exaltation to the highest places in the gift of American freemen will neither forget that they are still the servants of the American people, nor betray the trusts confided to them; and we do hereby, with cheerful hearts, accept the assurance which comes of their candidacy, that in the Administration of the Government we are soon to return to the purer better days of the Republic.

3. We deprecate and condemn all infractions of laws made for the protection of the person, property and political rights of the citizen, and demand for the entire people, without regard to race or color, a rigid and impartial enforcement of the same.

4. We condemn the demonetization of silver and favor the restoration of the silver dollar to its former legal tender standard.

5. We are utterly opposed to the repudiation of any obligation justly due to the creditors of the State or National Government.

We declare ourselves aligned with the National Democracy as to the duty of the Federal Government to redeem its pledges and meet all its obligations as soon as may be consistent with the business interests of the country, and in such manner as to avoid forced and unwise contraction.

In harmony with this enunciation of sound principles by the national Democracy, we declare our intention to meet and pledge ourselves to the payment of all debts and obligations justly due by the State of Tennessee.

For the present, however, because of depression in business, shrinkage in values, the prostration of all industries and impoverishment of our people, we are unable to endure, and are, therefore, opposed to any increase of taxation—and in view of this condition of the State it behooves us as a people to begin at once a thorough system of the most rigid economy retrenchment and reform in all the departments of the State Government.

We favor the abolition of unnecessary offices, the proper reduction of all excessive salaries and all necessary reforms in the law, so as to make its execution speedy, just and certain.

LAST winter the Indian bureau made an official count of the Indians at Red Cloud agency, and the report showed 13,800 there. Major Elting counted them the other day before the Black Hills commissioners, and the result was 4,800 Indians all told. The Indians claim that this is correct, but, admitting that Sitting Bull has seduced 2,000 to join him in the north, we have a clear swindle by the Indian agents in numbering of 7,000 fictitious Indians, the supplies for whom were appropriated by the "honest" representatives of the Government.

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. MCFARLAND.

To the People of the First Congressional District of Tennessee.

Two years ago I was elected your representative in Congress. My term of service will soon expire. I am a candidate for re-election, and invite an examination on the part of my constituents, of all political parties, of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the position which I was honored. And, while I make no claim to extraordinary ability, I do claim to have been true and faithful to the interest of my constituents without regard to past political differences. I was elected as a candidate of the Democratic party. I have not in the past, nor shall I in the future, if re-elected, follow blindly the lead of party, but shall, as I claim to have done, give my support to such measures as I honestly believe to be demanded by the best interests of all.

It has been my purpose and desire, in conducting the present canvass, and in my official acts, to recognize the fact that we are one people—a union of states under the constitution, with a common hope and a common destiny—with equal rights to all the states, and all the people of the country, and to cut loose from the dead issues and measures of public policy, affecting the present and future of a common country; and to cultivate a feeling of nationality; of kindly and fraternal feelings amongst all our people of every race and section, and to bury in a grave that shall know no resurrection, all the hate, ill-will, bitterness and strife engendered by the war.

It is well known that I was a Union man and opposed to the war. Every issue of that war has been settled forever, and no man or party desires to disturb the settlement thus made. Slavery was abolished, the slave made free citizen and voters, with every right and privilege guaranteed to white men, and no party desires to take from them a single right secured to them. I am sure I do not, notwithstanding the false and foolish effort of party leaders, for party success, to prejudice the colored race by charging that "it is the purpose of the Democratic party to re-enslave them." The men who make it, know it is false. The right of the states to secede was settled forever, and every issue submitted to the arbitrament of arms was settled, and cannot, and will not, be questioned in the future. Why, then, should we discuss these questions of the right, or the wrong, of the war?

It is said that I am the Democratic candidate, and the Democratic party is the party that made the war, and if they get into power will destroy the government. How absurd, how foolish and unfounded is this charge, as will appear to every unprejudiced mind by the statement of a few facts. The war was not a war between parties, but between sections of the country—the North against the South—and it will be found that the Northern Democratic States sent more soldiers into the Union army, more generals, than did any other part of the country. Look to the long list of distinguished officers who periled their lives on the battle fields of the country to maintain the Union. Gens. Hancock, Hooker, Sigel, McClellan, and a large number of others whose names I cannot enumerate here, who are now co-operating with the Democratic party. Look to the fact that a large number of prominent leading men, heretofore republicans, in every State in the North are now, from a sense of public duty, co-operating with the Democrats in favor of reform and honesty in the administration of the government. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, G. W. Julian, of Indiana, Gen. Blair, of Michigan, Gov. Palmer, and others who were Republican Governors of Northern States, with a long list of leading public men in

the North and West who were Republicans, and who are now co-operating with the Democrats. Look to the fact that only a few days ago, Indiana and Ohio cast nearly a half million votes for the democracy, electing in Indiana the entire State ticket. West Virginia, that adhered to the Union cause, has voted with the democracy by a large majority. Is it reasonable, is it possible, that this uprising of the people of the North and West in favor of economy and reform and in co-operating with the democracy now, is to be construed into enmity and hostility to the government? Are they rebels? At home, we find that at the head of the electoral ticket in Tennessee stands the name of a gallant Federal soldier, from a Northern State. In almost every county you find men candidates on the Democratic ticket who were unconditionally Union men throughout the war. Are they rebels? Who believes that I would co-operate with a party seeking to destroy this government? Why, the Democratic party, as it exists now, is no more the same party that existed in 1859 and 1860, than is the Republican party. A vast number of the voters of to-day were children of five years of age in 1860. It is idle to make such charges. The issues dividing the party then, are absolutely settled and of no practical importance now, and no party exists with any purpose or wish to destroy the existing government.

But why should the charge be made? It is to array the prejudices of the past; the hate and enmity that ought to be forgotten; for the purpose of diverting public attention from the corruption of the party in power, and its utter failure to give peace and prosperity to the country, and to secure a longer lease of power and the spoils of office to its favored friends.

The testimony of leading Republicans show the corruption that exists in every department of the public service. The reckless and unprecedented extravagance and waste of the public funds—collected from an overburdened people, staggering under a load of public and private debt, unprecedented in modern times. The unjust exaction, under Internal Revenue laws, with all their oppressive persecutions and penalties, with a long train of paid spies and informers, opposed to the genius and spirit of our government. The legislation of Congress in the interest of the moneyed power, at the expense of the toiling millions—making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Adding to the burden of the public debt, by converting a debt payable in paper money—like the debt of the people—into a debt payable in gold—destroying the means of the government, and the people, to meet the payment of their debts. By saying that silver should no longer be a legal tender, except for five dollars. By attempting to take from the people a currency with which all are satisfied, and compelling a return to a gold basis only, under the operation of which our people have been brought to the verge of universal bankruptcy. A large number of rich men, with immense fortunes, and a larger number of poor men, in destruction and absolute want, than at any period in our history. More of our laboring people, without employment, and without the means of living, than was ever known before. Doubt and despondency as to the future. Vast corporations brought into existence, by Republican legislation, to whom a vast extent of the public domain has been given away. Colossal fortunes given to the favored few, who can afford to spend millions to corrupt and control the legislation of the country. See Credit Mobilier job and swindle without a precedent in history. The military powers of the government used in the South to keep in power men who were not elected by the people. High offices of

the government, members of the Cabinet, exposed and shown to have prostituted their positions by the sale of offices at their disposal, which has brought shame and disgrace upon the country.

These things, and many others have aroused the moral sense of the people to the absolute necessity of a change, and to reform in the administration of public affairs and this has brought the Democratic party in being, as it now exists.

Have we reached a point, when a political party coming before the people, and opposing the party in power on account of its policy and measures, and appealing to the people for their judgment in reference to questions of public policy affecting us now and in the future are to be stigmatized as Rebels, and why? While I have been your representative I have given prompt attention to the business of my constituents. I have answered every letter addressed to me, and given my best efforts to all the people alike. I have known no one as a Republican or as a Democrat. A large portion of my time and labor was given to those who were Union men, their widows and children. I procured the passage through the House of more bills to give pensions to special acts than was ever done in any one session under Republican rule. I voted for every measure proposed in favor of the soldier of the late war, their widows and children; voted to pay all the pensioners of the late war; to equalize the bounties; to repeal the statute of five years, so that all can prosecute claims for pensions and back pay until 1880 which is now the law.

I offered a bill to give every farmer and planter the privilege of selling \$100 worth of leaf tobacco without paying any tax. I offered a bill to modify and amend the internal revenue law. I labored to get an appropriation to open our rivers in East Tennessee which passed the House but was defeated in the Senate. I voted to reduce the expenditures of Government, including the President and members of Congress, and also to discharge useless officers, as it is now shown that since 1865 the number of employees has increased over 50,000 in a time of peace large numbers of whom render no services whatever. These measures of reform and economy were opposed in many respects by the Senate, but a reduction in the public expenditures effected to the extent of \$30,000,000 and other reforms inaugurated.

I voted to restore silver as a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, which passed the House and was defeated in the Senate. I voted to repeal the act compelling a return to gold payment on the 1st of January, 1879, believing as I do that the measure enacted in the interest of bondholders and gold gamblers is proving and will prove destructive to the business interests of the entire country, and especially to the laboring men. That the best policy is to reduce the public welfare, remove as far as possible the burden of taxation to let the currency alone revive our business interests, give employment to our people, develop our resources, restore confidence, stop the issuance of bonds which are there by increasing the burden of public debt and the burden of the people, and that we will thus be able soon to reach specie payment and avoid the bankruptcy and ruin of all our business men.

I cannot refer to other measures here. I invite investigation into all my official acts. I claim that I have not been actuated by the spirit of partizan, but by a regard for the best interests of all. Frivolous charges, unfounded in truth and justice, have been circulated to prejudice the public mind. They will, to doubt be repeated with variations to suit every locality. I have no act, I have given no vote that I desire to hide from the public view.

I submit my official acts to the judgment of the people. If the people of the district, upon comparing the claims of my competitor and myself to public confidence, shall believe that the best interests of the country will be subserved by my re-election I shall be grateful for the honor, and promise my best efforts in behalf of the people of all parties. If, however, the people shall decide that the public good demands the election of my competitor, I shall not complain.

Very respectfully,
W. MCFARLAND.

POST THE BOOKS.

The democracy began this campaign at the commencement of the present year with a confident hope of success on the basis of a reasonable belief that they could elect their presidential ticket without either Indiana or Ohio. The results of the elections thus far held have vindicated their claims and added Indiana to the list. The states which made up the basis of calculation were:

States.	Electoral vote.	States.	Electoral vote.
Connecticut	6	Texas	8
New York	36	Louisiana	8
New Jersey	5	Mississippi	8
Delaware	9	Alabama	10
Maryland	3	Georgia	11
Virginia	18	N. Carolina	10
West Virginia	1	California	6
Kentucky	15	Nevada	3
Tennessee	12	Oregon	3
Missouri	12		
Arkansas	5	Total	189

The whole number of votes in the Electoral College is 369, making 185 necessary for a choice. So that upon their basis of calculation the democracy had four more votes than were required for success. The result of last Tuesday's election has added Indiana to the column, making 15 more votes, or 204 in all. The elections which have been held during the year have renewed the assurance that Connecticut, Delaware, Oregon, West Virginia, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and Georgia will cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The marked change shown in the German vote by the result in Ohio also places Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan among the probable democratic states, with 46 more votes. The democracy are morally certain of at least one, if not two, of these three states, and the third must be set down as doubtful. Florida is believed to be democratic, as is also South Carolina, on an honest vote. This leaves as certain or probable for Mr. Hayes the following votes:

States.	Electoral vote.	States.	Electoral vote.
Maine	7	Minnesota	5
N. Hampshire	5	Nebraska	3
Vermont	5	Kansas	5
Massachusetts	13	Iowa	11
Rhode Island	4	Colorado	3
Pennsylvania	29		
Ohio	23	Total	103

Even if we concede to the republicans the states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, South Carolina and Florida, which combined have 51 electoral votes, they will still lack 32 votes of an election. The democracy could also lose Louisiana, Mississippi, California, and Nevada, and still have 191 electoral votes, or six more than are necessary. There is a possibility that the republicans may carry Nevada, but scarcely a possibility of their carrying Louisiana, Mississippi or California. At the best, with the present outlook, the republicans cannot reasonably expect more than 178 votes. Conceding them all that are certain and all that can be properly classified as doubtful, Mr. Hayes will obtain but 161 votes, and the recent elections have made it morally certain that he is more likely to fall ten votes short of that number, than to exceed it.

The democracy thus start on the home stretch with a decided advantage in their favor. The strength of all the real issues is with them; the opportunity is theirs, all that is required is to take advantage of the present position and manfully improve their opportunity. It will be fatal for them to take anything for

granted, for our opponents will grow more desperate as their chances of success lessen. They are preparing to make superhuman efforts to carry New York, without which their case is absolutely hopeless. The Empire State is safe by a handsome majority unless the Democracy of New York fail to do their duty, and throw away on local issues the hope and honor of the nation now confided to their keeping.—New York World.

REPUBLICAN PRESTIGE BROKEN.

The democratic party has struggled against terrible odds in Ohio and Indiana. It has had to confront unlimited resources of men and money. It has had to meet an unprincipled organization, ready to sacrifice every great public interest to carry its own selfish ends. The spectacle of a great party selling its honor, and entering into an unholy alliance in defiance of its own professions, is degrading and disgusting, and will secure the contempt of the people of the entire Republic.

For the first time since the organization of the Republican party, the democracy pass the critical period of the October elections without the influence of a depressing popular current against them. The prestige of the republican party is at last broken. At last it must face the people throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. At last it must give an account of its stewardship at the general election in November.

No longer can it enter into the November election with the impetus of an avalanche, sweeping everything before it. It must now face the sober judgment of the country. It must abandon its appeals to passion and prejudice. It must abandon its hopes of winning by personal calumny and scurrilous vituperation.

The questions are simple and easily comprehended by every voter.

1. Will this country prosper so long as sectional bitterness is permitted to load the South with heavy and oppressive burdens? Shall the relentless persecution of the South continue? Or shall fraternity and good will between the sections prevail? The republican party stirs up the rancor of old-time hatred; the democratic party seeks to heal the wounds of the war, and to reconcile race with race and section with section. A United North grasps the proffered hand of a United South. Shall it be?

2. Shall the general administration of the country be conducted upon the principles of the fathers, or shall the Republic be managed by those who have already brought it to the verge of ruin?

3. Shall Reform and Retrenchment be enforced; or shall the destinies of the nation be left in hands utterly unable to comprehend its needs?

The result of yesterday's contests in demonstrating the great impression made by the democracy in the critical states, gives bright promise of final success in November. The conservative, liberal, loyal, cultured States of the Republic will vote solid for Tilden and Hendricks, Reconciliation and Reform.

Victory is assured.—Albany Argus.

THE SCHOOL MONEY.

The Comptroller has apportioned the money in the Treasury for the annual support of the public schools according to the scholastic population reported to him by the State Superintendent. The subject is the apportionment to the counties named:

Counties.	Scholastic Population.	Apportionment.
Cherokee	3,722	\$21,03
Cocke	3,876	\$23,55
Greene	3,300	\$20,30
Hamblen	6,851	\$42,33
Hancock	2,818	\$17,49
Hawkins	2,403	\$14,85
Jefferson	5,534	\$34,25
Knox	4,813	\$29,86
Sevier	9,699	\$59,43
Washington	4,918	\$30,23
Wannamaker	6,159	\$38,95

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY